NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1889. - TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE. EMPEROR WILLIAM THROWS KISSES TO HIS BROTHER OF AUSTRIA.

Meeting of the Two Monarch Little Ferdinand Likely to Be Hurt. The Shocking Senudal in London Marie Halton in Mrs. Joseph Lewis in England. The Checkiest Impostor on Record. Chamberials and His American Wite Start for Egypt-A Sharp German Getting Rich at the Expense of John Bull-Jen Smith's Friends Go Back on Haw-Barnum's Success in London. trayright, 1809, by Tax Sun Printing and Publish

LONDON, Nov. 16 .- Emperor William and his wife reached home at Potsdam yesterday smid great enthusiasm on the part of their five ittle sons, who were drawn up in what the milharr Emperor would call parade order at the palace door, and began to shout as soon as the wal carriage was seen in the distance. About he same time the previous morning the Kaiser had met his Austrian brother in Innebruck, and in that case also the meeting, if not so refreshingly natural, was undentably cordial. In honor of the district, Emperor Francis Joseph was dressed in the uniform of his Tyrolese Jager regiment, a queer compound of gray blue and green cloth, felt hat and green cocks' feathers. The grownup monarchs were as effusive in their embraces as a couple of school girls. William. kissing his hand to Francis Joseph as soon as he caught a glimpse of him, and jumping from the train before it had stopped, flung himself into the Austrian monarch's arms. When the kissing had concluded, Francis Joseph, reversing the order of things natural among common felks, bowed low to the German Empress and solemnly saluted the imperial hand only.

The railway station was better worth a perpey to see than the imperial meeting. It had been transformed literally into a beautiful conservatory or winter garden, and the largest waiting room had been turned into an exquisits bower by means of flowers, flags, and cunning heraldic devices. It seemed scarcely worth taking such trouble and incurring the expense of thousands of dollars, for the imperial visitors did not spend five minutes in the bower, and luncheon was served in the Kaiser's saloon. Just an hour and a quarter from the moment of arrival the imperial train steamed out of Innsbruck, the Austrian Emperor riding in it as far as Rosenheim. On the journey he had two hours' talk with the Kaiser. o which reporters were not admitted.

It is a pity verbatim notes could not have been taken of the conversation, because everything tends to show it was of an unusually important character. There is, in truth. good reason to believe that the young Kaiser epdeavored to persuade the Austrian Emperor to join with all the great powers in giving Ferdinand notice to quit Bulgaria, or, failing that, to induce him to forego his known intention to recognize that young man's right to reign in Sofia. It is doubtful if Francis Joseph bas consented to the former proposal, which, if carried out. would soon reopen the entire Eastern question, but he could not well refuse the other suggestion, seeing that Prince Bismarck has received a pretty plain intimation that the recognition of Ferdinand's position. undeniably illegal under the provisions of the treaty of Berlin, would be followed by direct Russian action in the Balkans.

It is rumored in Vienus that Ferdinand has been privately betrothed to Princess Louise d'Orléans, the only daughter of Duke d'Alencon, whose mother is the youngest sister of Francis Joseph. Ferdinand is a first cousin of the Duke d'Alengon.

The Sultan is reported to be in phenomenally gay spirits. Since the Kaiser's visit, it is said that he has regained confidence in himself, which is certainly surprising, and to have been much comforted by the Kalser's assurances that nobody wanted to kill him or haul him off the Ottoman throne. There is some talk also that the Sultan will pay a return visit to Berlin. Should Abdul Hamid ever stantinople for a lew weeks the fact will inevitably be heralded by the announcement of a new loan, for although the Turkish potentate ives from hand to mouth, he could not well make a European tour in the modest guise of

a Cook's tourist. Next week the restless Kaiser goes on a hunting expedition to Hanover, after which he has laid out a long programme of military inspections. In the spring, if the state of European affairs permits, he will take a cruise in his new yacht, the cost of which the Beichstag Budget Committee yesterday somewhat grudgingly allowed.

Ex-King Milan has decided to spend the winter in Paris, and as living in that gav capital equally with his own tastes is expensive he applied to the Servian government for an extra allowance of \$60,000 per annum. To his great and indigrant amazement the modest demand was refused on the plea of national poverty. He started forthwith for Belgrade and stormed around his whilom capital for several days, but with small financial results. ranged, and to-day he has started for Vienna after reluctantly giving permission for Queen

Nathalie to visit her son in the palace.
In doing so he drew a fine distinction. The Queen of Servia cannot enter the palace, be cause there is no Queen of Servia, but Natalle Keschko, mother of the King, is free to enter If the queer distinction soothes Milan, Nathalle will not grudge him that comfort, for she has now gained every point which she doclared long ago she would win.

The most interesting event among royalties this week is the birth of another son to the new King and Queen of Portugal. The young ster was promptly christened, receiving only the name of Manuel, which, unless it is to be supplemented later on, seems rather mean, considering that his two-year-old brother bears no fewer than eighteen Christian names. Empress Frederick and her two daughters are touring in Greece. At the end of the month they will proceed to Naples, where they will stay five weeks. The Empress is suffering somewhatfrom the reaction of theirecent gayeties and excitement, and wants rest badly Early in January she will meet her mother,

the Queen of England, at Florence. The English newspapers are at length beginning to do something more than throw dark bints as to the existence of the great scandal several times referred to here. Labouchere, without mentioning the names of the criminals, charges, with complete accuracy, that the Home Office has fettered Police Commissioner Munro's hands, and he threatens to make things warm for Secretary of State Matthews when Parliament reassembles. The news that the shocking story was becoming public property was telegraphed to the Prince of Wales, who at once hastened his return by a week. He will reach London by to-morrow morning and will doubtless try to hush things up, he will not succeed. Prince Albert Victor is at present the guest of the Nizam of Hyderabad. He will find congenial companions in the Nisam's corrupt

ourt, supposing that recent events in London have not taught him a much-needed lesson. There is a Thomas Nelson Page boom in London. Whether it was brought about by interest in the personality of Page, who spent the summer in England, does not appear, but the boom exists. The last Specialor contains an eulogistic notice of "In Old Virginia," and an ersay on Page's writings will appear in an early number of the New Review. I am in-

books in London has been unequal to the de-mand this week. The young Virginian made many friends in England.

Grace Hawthorne, the American actress who has a suit pending for \$10,000 damages against A. M. Paimer for breach of contract in the matter of the non-production of "Theodora," will open her season in this play at Brighton on Monday. Monday. Miss Hawthorne has just returned from Paris, where she has been studying the rôle under the personal direction of Sardou. The English adaptation is by Robert Buchanan. Miss Hawthorns has obtained the contumes, armor and jewels manufactured for Palmer before negotiations between them were broken off. They are by Duquesal of Paris, and are said to be the most magnificent ever worn in a stage production. Hawthorne's theatre, the Princess's, will open in a week or two with a new play by Brandon Thomas, "The Gold Crass."

Agnes Huntington, another American who has made "Paul Jones" an enormous success has the honor of having three distinguished men engaged in constructing a new operatra for her sole use. Bisson is writing the libratte and Planquette the music, and Burnand, the editor of Punch, is putting Bisson's French into English. Planquette came to London this week to let Miss Huntington bear his music. but refused to allow any one else to hear it. The opera has not yet been named, but Burnand says the libretto is clever enough to be staged without music. Miss Huntington has just signed a new lease with the Prince of Wales's Theatre at a salary said to be the highest ever paid in the annals of comic opera in London She is one of the greatest successes of the English stage, and daily scores of mash letters that her mother opens reveal a condition of heart fn the bosom of the youthful Briton that

Lote Fuller, who has been playing "Caprice avthe Globe Theatre, is seriously iil. As a result, the theatre has been closed, though Fuller promises to open it again as soon as she is able to stand the physical strain. Since her advent here she has worked very hard, being her own manager. She is making an effort to obtain a new play, as "Caprice" has been a failure, though Fuller herself has been highly praised by the London critics.

Mrs. Joseph Lewis, formerly Marie Halton o the Casino, is at the Hotel Metropole, while her husband is living at his brother's house The reason for this is that Joseph has not informed his brother of his matrimonial alliance and is awaiting an opportunity to break it to him gently. Mrs. Lewis is very indig-nant at the stories that have appeared in the New York newspapers since her departure, and talks of instituting libel suits all round. The story that she is 38 years of age, which she does not look, and that her alleged 18-years-old brother is her son she denounces as hideous falsehoods; and she de-clares she never knew Cunningham, with whom she is said to have once eloped to

The cheekiest impostor on record has just committed suicide in Rome. He was Michael Hallais, son of a peasant at Mouville, France. He had been as a Seminarist in the college of Trappist Fathers at Vestemos, in the district of Anvers, and by means of false keys had atolen 2,600 floring from the treasury of the convent, besides a gold watch and chain and other objects of value. With these he fled first to Marseilles, where he provided himself with the ecclesiastical attire of Monsignore and assumed the name of Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne. Then providing him-self with a pair of clerical spectacles he went to Rome and put up at the Minerva Hotel, which is chiefly frequented by clargy, as Mocsignore le Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Do-

mestic Prelate to the Pope.

Nobody took the trouble to investigate his title, and he was treated with much distinction by the higher order of clericals with whom he came in contact. The dignity and seriousness of his deportment, were productions and for two weeks he mixed unistected in select clerical society and decurred societies of the highest rank. He was maily unmasked and committed suicide.

mitted suicide.

Joseph Chamberlein has with his American
Joseph Chamberlein his faithful follower. set out this week for Egypt. Jesse is quite happy now basking in the sunshine of his leader's presence. He has been in the habit of accompanying Jos on previous excursions. He is a venerable-looking man, with a long white beard and countenance which shines with benevolence. Chamberlain, on the other hand, has a youthful appearance. When the two were crossing the Mediterranean from Tabgier to Gibraltar a year or two ago in a small sailing boat there was found to be only one berth. "Never mind." said the skipper to Jesse," you take the bed and I'll make a shakedown on the floor for your boy."

Your Glasgow correspondent telegraphs that the week has been the most exciting in the history of the pig-iron market. Owing to the reported scarcity in Cleveland iron the chief dealings were in that description, the price rising three shillings above Scotch. This state of things is without precedent. The market was further flustered by the report that four large speculators were negotiating for the purchase of large blocks of iron in order to intensify the scarcity. On Friday the rate for carrying over warrants was advanced 7% per cent., and many weak bulls were ompelled to unload. Their fall was checked by the receipt of large buying orders, from England. Iron makers are so heavily booked ahead that they can spare little iron for the open market, while many merchants who bought iron when the price was comparatively low have found it more profitable to resell in the warrant market. It is natural to expect the recent rapid advances will be followed by equally violent declines, more especially as consumers are refusing to follow the market. Makers are working at the highest pressure and are coining money. Five additional fur naces have been blown in in Scotland, but the annual output of a million tons is below consumption, and it is estimated that the reserve stocks in Connal's stores will sustain a further drain. About 59.510 tons have been taken out of the store since the beginning of the year. As a proof of the risk connected

with speculation in iron, it is interesting to note that in 1870 from stood at fifty shillings and sixpence, in 1872 at thirty-seven shillings and sixpence, and in 1878 at forty-three shillings and sixpence. Bear operations have been very light, and some brokers known as traditional bears have made a lot of money through bull operations. At the present moment the market appears to be sound. The agitation among the omnibus men is nearing a critical stage. The Road Car Com-

pany expressed sympathy with the men and the largest concern of the kind in the world, to confer as to the best means of meeting the men's demands. The overture was refused. and a general strike may occur next week. The renewed agitation among the dock la-

borers and river and wharf men has not led to anything like a general strike, and it is not likely to do so. The laborers are considered to be in the wrong in trying to compel the foremen and clerks, whose interests are not identical with their own, to join the union, and it they persist they will lose the sympathy and money of the public. Already there is much discontent among the men at being called out without grave cause, and the leaders are quarrelling among themselves for precedence.

The bakers' agitation has taken a most unexpected turn. Nearly all the large employers have conceded the men's demands including the President, Secretary, and other officials of the Master Bakers' Association, who a week formed at Brentano's that the supply of Page's | ago were protesting that under no sizeumstances would they yield. Their example has been numerously followed. and the atrike, which will commence on Monday, will be confined to the men employed at the smaller class of abops. Under these circumstances the struggle can't last long, and the men are bound

to win if well led. A practical German has lately been earning a goodly income at the expense of the British treasury. He has flooded England with spuri-ous half crowns which are equal in every way to genuine coins. The depreciation in the value of silver enables him to make a handsome profit. The coins are stamped from ex-cellent dies. They are of the exact weight of the genuine article, although they are a fraction larger in diameter but thinner in aubstance. Experts of the Goldamiths' Company have even pronounced these imitations genuine, so that there is little likelihood of the public detecting any difference. The authorities are keeping the matter very quiet, and are doing all they can to reach the source of the mischief. The German, after paying all expenses, makes sure twenty per cent. a very fair return for his investment in these days.

The council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce held an inquest yesterday upon the conduct of the Collector of Customs at Norfolk, Va., and practically returned a verdict of tem-porary insanity. It seems the Collector decided that the employment in America of English clerks and graders by Liverpool cotton firms was contrary to the Alien act. The Liverpool merchants, claiming to know quite as much of the American law as any Virginia official, contended that the act was meant to apply only to Chinese and coolies, and indignantly want to know if there can be any doubt about the celor of a Lancashire man's skin. The suggestion, apparently made by the unfortunate Collector in his maddest moment, that the British merchants should employ Americans to sample and grade cotton, was received by the council with howls of derision. and it was evident that the immaculate Liverpool traders entertained a very low opinion of commercial morality in the United States. It was generally agreed that Lord Salisbury could alone save the cotton business from ruin, and a memorial to his Lordship was unanimously adopted.

John Orth, otherwise Archduke John of Austria, has not arrived in London, and consequantly the merchantman lying at Gravesend is still short of her compliment of crew by one good man. John denies he ever intended to join a newspaper staff, and says when ashore in London he will make his headquarters in the aristocratic neighborhood of Deptford. He nust join a trades union or he will be a marked man, and in these days of trouble between capital and labor it would not be surprising to see Jack Orth trudging along with his comrades to Hyde Park carrying a banner in support of a strike.

Everybody knows the late Lord Mayor of

London. Baronet Whitehead commenced life as a commercial traveller, but it is known to only a very few that the present Lord Mayor. Sir Henry Isaacs, was at one time in his early career an operatic singer. He has a bariton voice, is an excellent musician, and still sings a capital song, particularly in the evening,

when the company is congenial. Barnum's show has thus far been an mense success, the Olympia being filled every day at both performances. The effect upon the theatres has been depressing, and more than one manager rues the day that the American brought his show here. John Splan, who has charge of Barnum's trotters, has been extheir paces at the feet of the sports in London, and it is likely a match against time will be arranged at Alexandra Park. It will be something better than a Londoner has ever seen before, and he is sure to take a lot of interest in it.

Jem Smith has lost caste since his defeat on last Monday morning. None of his old backers seems inclined to support him, and though the match with Slavin will probably come off, his friends do not seem enthusiastic about it. There is some talk of Stavin's hands showing signs of weakness, but the notion of the Australian is that they will hold out quite long enough to settle the English champion. The

Jackson and Smith have had three days of exhibition boxing at the Aquarium this week. Some people thought Smith might have another try in order to rehabilitate himself, but they were mistaken, for it was very quiet and dull business all through, Jem Mace says there is only one ma who can beat Jackson, and that is John L. Sullivan. Mace is heartbroken that such a man as Smith should pose as champion. He thinks Sullivan the finest fighter he ever saw, and believes he could train him to meet any one. Mace has offered to box Mitchell three rounds to let the public see the difference be tween the old style and new, but Mitchell thinks the game hardly good enough for him. Very few details have reached London of the revolution in Brazil. The Chargé d'Affaires here informs me that it is not likely the Legation will receive any news until the insurrection has been suppressed or the new regime es

tablished. On the Stock Exchange Brazilian bonds fell I to 1%, but the selling was not heavy, the operators preferring to wait for further news. Senator Evarts salled for New York on the City of Paris on Wednesday. His eyesight has been much improved, as well as his general health, and he was in fine spirits when he left London for Liverpool on Tuesday.

United States Minister Lincoln is in Paris, where young Abraham Lincoln, who had been sent there to school is convalescent, after a Business in American stocks has been very

quiet, but the general tendency is good.

MUSTN'T BE RED HEADED. A Bushand and Lots of Work in the North-

west Waiting for Some Girl. Secretary Jackson of Castle Garden re ceived yesterday the following from Ranche keeper H. Collis. who lives alone at Lethbridge. in the British Queen's dominions in the re

mote northwest:
D-am Sin: I read in the New Fork Herold some time ago that you had provided some men out West with wives. Being in want of one myself, I thought I would wives. Being in want of one myself, I thought I would are if you could do the same for me. I have a good farm and bots, or read ranch, here, and am pretty well fixed. I would like to get a good, active girl, about 23 to to vears old, who can cook and look after the dairy work. I would like a larly good-looking girl, but am not particular about coinparsion as long as she is not very fair or redheaded. I would prefer an irish, or English, or horsegian girl. I am irish mayself, and am an Episcopalian. If you can find me a girl i would like you to write to me when to expect her, as I live lorly must from town, and would want to be in to meet her. I get my mail only some a week, so would like as much notice as possible before you start the girl.

An Elopement from South Norwalk SOUTH NORWALE, Nov. 16 .- John W. Thaule, a horse car driver, who has been living with his wife and family in apariments on Main street, this borough, has sloped with Mrs. Edward Irving, the rather preity little sioped with Mrs. Edward riving, the rather pretty little wrife of a Water stress blacksmith. The two left town together very quietly so Wednesslay night, but the facts did not leak out until this afternoon. For a month or more Mrs. Irving has been a fraquent passenner on Thanis's car, and an acquaintance strew rapidly into Intimacy. They devised various means to be together, and were in each other's company so often that the suppletions of neighbors were finally acquised. Their eyes were hardly someth, however, twore the couple disappearing the disappearing the

Washington Contountal Medalo Ready. The St. Gauden's Washington Centennial Medal is now for sale by the Gorbam Company and other dealers in the city for the benefit of the Memorial Arch. The price is \$0. The arch fund is now \$50, \$22,00.

Young & Smytle's Licorice Preparations Cure coughs, colds, and hoarseness. All druggists -44 The Rev. Baker Smith says: "The Wonder-cure Bat-tery manufactured by the Actina Company, so hib av. New York, cored me of caterrh, neuroigia, and weak syes."—Adv.

FALL OF DOM PEDRO H

Gen. da Fonseca Proclaimed President of Brazil.

HIS CABINET ANNOUNCED.

The Old Ministry in Prison and Dom Pedro at His Country Seat.

Soldiers in Rio de Janeiro at the Botton of the Revolution-An Army Officer Smarting Under Punishment for Insubordination, Becomes President-Some Provinces Acquiesce-The People Look On and Wonder What Will Happen Next-The Council of State Abolished-Dom Pedro will be Treated with Consideration-Some Chance that the Old Regime will Wet Come Out On Top-The Effect of the News on the Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 16 .- A despatch received this morning from Rio de Janeiro says the Minister of Marine was not killed, as reported vesterday, but that he was shot and seriously wounded by rebel soldiers.

Another despatch says the question as to the nature of the future government will be sub-

mitted to a plebiscita. A later despatch reports that a republic has been proclaimed with Senator Da Fonseca as President. The imperial Ministers have been placed under arrest and are kept in close confinement. The provisional Government has guaranteed protection to the members of the imperial family.

The Emperor is at his summer palace Petropolis, twenty-five miles north of Rio de Janeiro. All business in the city is suspended.

but there is no danger to life or property.

Another despatch says the garrison at Rio de Janeiro has formed a provisional Government. including Senhor Constant, a journalist named Quintino Bocayura, and Gen. da Fonseca. The populace are holding aloof from the revolutionary movement, and it is believed the Gov ernment will be able to suppress it.

A still later despatch says that the new Bra-

tilian Cabinet has been organized by the soldiers as follows: President, without portfollo-Ges. Dodoro da Fonseca.

Minister of the Interior-Aristide Loba Minister of Foreign Affairs-Equintin Boca Minister of Finance-Dr. Barboza.

Minister of Justice-Campos Salles. Minister of War-Benjamin Constant. Minister of Marine-Admiral Vanderholtz. Minister of Agriculture-Demetris Ribero. Senhor Bocayura is a journalist. Senhor

Deputies. Senhor Constant is a journalist and a professor in the Polytechnic School. Gen. da Fonseca held command of the province of Minas Geraes. He was recently punished for insubordinatio The Chamber of Deputies has dissolved, and

the Council of State has been abelished.

Public opinion appears to be in favor of a eaceful trial of the new form of Government Everything is quiet.

The new Brazilian Government has issued manifesto announcing that the monarchy has been abolished. Various provinces have sent assurances of support to the new régime. The former Prime Minister has been arrested. The Emperor will be treated with the greatest con sideration. LISBON, Nov. 16,-The newspaper Commerci

Portuguez of this city has received this de-"RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 15-4:50 P.M.-Senhor

Constant, Senhor Bocayura, and Gen. da Fon-Gen. da Fonseca is the actual leader. "Troops have started to capture the Emperor and his family. The populace is dazed.

Hopes are entertained that enough troops will remain loyal to overcome the rebels," BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 16, via Galveston. spatches from Brazil say that the manifesto

of the Provisional Government declares that the object of the new regime is to promote peace and liberty. The permanency of the Senate will be maintained, and all anterio legal acts will be recognized by the new Gov-PERPLEXITY AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- The representative in Washington of the Brazilian empire were in a state of considerable excitement to-day over the reported revolution. Secretaries Blains and Tracy invited all the members of the diplomatic corps to accompany the delegates

lomatic corps to accompany the delegates to the Pan-American and Maritime Conferences to make a trip of Inspection to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The invitation was quite generally accepted, but the delegates from Brazil were not in the party. They were kept very busy at home reading despatches and the daily newspapers, and answering the calls of the numerous visitors who came to them to get news.

The Brazilians could give very little information, for in fact they had none. Of all the people in Washington they were probably surprised the most at the sensational and starting news. Last night the Brazilian Minister to Washington was very confident that the report of the revolution was exaggerated and that it would turn out that it was simply a revolt of some dissatisfied members of the army and navy. "It was absurd," he said. "that there could be any revolution against a government so free and liberal as liraxil."

The despatches which the Minister got this morning, however, told a different tale, and at noon to-day he admitted that the affair had a very serious aspect. The Brazilian delegates to the Pan-American Congress and those to the Maritime Conference. We thus the their The despatches which the Minister got this morning, however, told a different tale, and at noon to-day he admitted that the affair had a very serious aspect. The Brazilian delegates to the Pan-American Congress and those to the Maritime Conference, who thus had their trip to Annapolis interfered with, met at noon at the elegant residence in the west end which the Minister and the visiting delegates have taken for the season, and quite an exciting conference took place. The Sire correspondent called at the moment a recess had been taken for luncheon, and had a brief conversation with Salvador de Mendonca, one of the delegates to the Pan-American Congress, who is also the Consul-General to the United States.

"None of the Brazilian gentlemen at this morning's conference." Mr. Mendonca said. "has been in Brazil later than last July, and at that time everything was beaceful, with all signs pointing to the continued happiness and contentment of the people. We cannot believe that this is a national uprising in the interest of a republic, but it is more than likely that it is a revolution against an unpopular administration of affairs, in which the populace are taking no part. It is hardly possible that their can be any deep-rooted or general dissalisfaction with the Government. At the last election the reigning party secured a large majority of votes. As in England, so in Brazil, when any party falls to get a majority of the lower House, they retire and a new party comes in. The Congress was to have met on the 20th of the present month, and everything pointed to the greatest contentment on the part of the people.

"We cannot tell here what caused this uprising, what importance it will finally take, or how iong it will list. The newspapers gave no information that an uprising was likely to occur, and we can in no way account for it."

The first secretary of the Brazilian Legation. Senhor de Costs, has no further information beyond that possessed by Mr. Hendonca. The month of the fewer ment and personal friends of the

has been in correspondence with prominent men in Brazil, who have predicted that a re-public would eventually be formed, but it waw not thought that it would take place before the death of Dom Pedro. To a reporter the Gen-

public would eventually be formed, but it was not thought that it would take place before the death of Dom Pedro. To a reporter the General said:

"There is perhaps no ruler more beloved by his subjects, or one who has given better evidences of patriotism and capacity for government than Dom Pedro II. As an evidence of the confidence of his subjects, a law of the empire which forbade the Emperor from travelling more than seventy miles from his palace in ito Janeiro was in 1875 unanimously repealed, and leave of absence for three years granted with an expressed desire that he should travel over Europe and the United States. He visited our machine shops and manufactories, our War and Navy Departments, and our institutions of learning. and Navy Departments, and our institutions of learning.

"He sought out men of intelligence and enterprise, and induced many to emigrate to Brazil to aid him in developing that great country and lifting his people to higher places of thought and action. He was practically the pioneer in freeing the slaves, and has inaugurated many reforms."

MARKETS NOT YET DISTURBED.

Is It Only a Military Rebellion at Rio, or In the Republic Coming !

Mr. John C. Redman, Chancellor of the Brazilian Consulate in this city, said yesterday that in his opinion the outbreak is confined to an insurrection of the soldiers in barracks at Rio Senator da Fonseca," he said, " who is said to have been proclaimed President by the insur-gents, has doubtless incited the revolt. Last July the regiment which he commanded had a quarrel with a body of the police in Rio. Col. Fonseca sustained his men. and, for refusing to abide by the decision of the Minister of War, he was about to be court martislied, but was saved by the pardon of the Em-peror. In this Dom Pedro allowed his generosity to lead him into error. There are about 3.000 troops in Rio, and if it is true that the insurgents have made the Ministry prisoners the coldiers must have possession of the capital. The other troops are scattered over the empire in sea-port towns, in the interior, and along the Bolivian frontier. The railroads are not connected with each other, but for the most part run in parallel lines at very wide intervals, and do not extend far into the interior. So it will take the Government a long time to mass the army at any one point, even supposing that the troops outside of Rio remain oyal. Brazil has a loosely organized militia. numbering perhaps 500,000 men, and it is likely that they will be called together in the loyal provinces. The people of Brazil do not like the

that they will be called together in the loyal provinces. The people of Brazil do not like the army and are not likely to be in sympathy with them in this rebellion.

"It is altogether improbable that the insurrection is due to Republican influence. Last July the Conservative Ministry resigned, and the Emperor appointed a Ministry of Liberals, who lean strongly to Republicanism. The new Cabinet presenten a programme of reforms in the ballot laws and in taxation, and other liberal measures, and on this platform went before the people at the elections last month and were overwhelmingly triumphant, securing a three-fourths majorily. The Republican party elected very few members to either House, and, besides, is not disposed to ask for anything at present, if the Republican had instigated this upriaing, or if they expected to profit by it it is strange that no word has come to Senator Lafayette, the head of the party, who is now in Washington. The rebellion may be hard to put down, because of the advantage Fonseca has obtained, but I believe that the other provinces and civilians generally will unite to suppress it."

The "Aimanseh de Gotha" gives the names of three Field Marahale in the Brazilian army by the name of da Fonseca, N. C. da Fonseca, H. E. da Fonseca, and M. D. da Fonseca, H. E. da Fonseca, and M. D. da Fonseca, H. E. da Fonseca, and M. D. da Fonseca.

the name of da Fonseca, S. V. da Fonseca, H. P. da Fonseca, and M. D. da Fonseca.

LITTLE EFFECT ON COFFEE.

All the morning passed and no word came to the College Exchange from Rio. Usually the daily cable is received just before Change opens, leaterday it was not received until lockook, and, in obedience to the Saturday Half-holiday law, the Exchange was closed by that time. The cable said that the price of college is Rio was unchanged.

The transactions here in the morning were rapid and many, and amounted for the two-hour session to \$1.750 bags. The first ligures showed a moderate advance from Friday's close, but no unusual boom resulted from the political somersault.

According to the official circular of the Exchange the average advance in the December, January, and March options—those now dealt in—was one-fifth of a cent a pound. The views of the members as to the effect of the revolution or rebellion on the price of coffee were varied. It was given out that the world's visible supply of coffee is now 2.877.801 bags, against 2.408.471 bags this time last year. The supply in the United States is \$38,000 bags, against 288,000 bags a year ago. The closing price for the December option was 16.561 cents, against

supply of coffee is now 2.877,891 bags, against 2,408,471 bags this time last year. The supply in the United States is 338,000 bags against 288,000 bags a year ago. The closing price for the December option was 16.50 cents, against 13.20 cents a year ago; January 15.50 cents, against 13.20 cents a year ago, and March 15.50 cents, against 13.20 cents a year ago, Many who bought coffee in the first hour yesterday took their profits in the last hour.

A good many cable despatches confirming the news of the situation at Rio were received by importers. From these Hard & Rand concluded that the trouble was confined to the Rio Janeiro districts, and they did not believe it couldspread. S. Gruner & Co. thought there was plenty of coffee on hand for the present at least. They did not think the effect on the price would be great. Holworthy & Ellis and Arbuckle. Brothers, said that it was not likely that the trouble would interfere with shipments of coffee from Rio. W. H. Crossman & Brother thought just the other war, and said roasters had advanced their figures 5-c. Cornelius Morrison of Walt. Creighton & Morrison believed it possible that the first effect would be to advance prices somewhat. But eventually this would be changed as Brazil had been a big borrower of money in Europe at high rates. Should their loans be called it might embarrass folks in Rio, especially those having interest in coffee back on the plantations. The result would be that they would be compelled to sell. J. L. Phipps & Co. thought that shipments from Rio might be retarded for the present. Gustay H. Gossler of G. Amslack & Co. Vice-Consul of Brazil, said that he did not believe the commercial interests of the two cities would suffer unless in case of an embargo.

HOW ABOUT RUBBER?

Wm. R. Grace, whose firm is largely interested in Brazilian rubber, said he did not be-

would suffer unless in case of an embargo.

How about rubber?

Wm. R. Grace, whose firm is largely intersted in Brazilian rubber, said he did not believe there would be any disturbance of the commercial relations between Brazil and this country, and was confident that that the revolution would not affect the rubber market.

"I base this opinion." he said. "upon the fact that the crop for this year has been already gathered, and is either in preparation for shipment or on its way down the Amazon to Para. The financial urgency to sell rubber will also be increased by the fact that exchange, the cables say, is declining rapidly. Every quarter of a penny decline in exchange lowers rubber I per cent. Last year at this time the price of rubber was 69 cents for fine and 41 cents for coarse. Yesterday, before the news of the revolution came, it was 71 cents for fine and 50 cents for coarse. Showing that the market was to an extent in the hands of speculators. The stock in Para in November, 1888, was 730,000 pounds; to-day it is 1,500,000 pounds to-day. The stock afloat on the way here was 650,000 pounds a year ago, and is 750,000 pounds to-day. The London and Liverpool stocks on Nov. I. 1888, were 1,200,000 pounds, and are 1,250,000 pounds new, so that there is no scarcity of rubber at present, and I have no idea that the revolution will create any such scarcity. A rubber broker gave THE SUN some figures A rubber broker gave CHE SUN some figures which do not entirely coincide with Mr. Grace's.

Aribber broker kate the son some lattrees which do not entirely coincide with Mr. Grace's, He said:

"The total stock on hand here is only about 200 tons, and the only stock afloat is 330 tons on the ship Augustine, which is due here about next Wednesday. The supply comes from along the Amazon litver from points above Para. If there should be any blockade here our position would be very critical. The big factories usually carry from one to two months' supply, but the stock has been allowed to run down in hopes of lower prices, so that with the 330 tons afloat there will only be enough to last a very short time. On the first of this month the total amount of rubber on hand in Europe was 020 tons, just one month's supply; so you see that we can expect no help from there."

This gentleman said that there is probably in Para now awaiting shipment something like 1.500 tons of rubber, which may get started on

This gentleman said that there is probably in Para now awaiting shipment something like 1.560 tons of rubber, which may get started on its way here in soite of the rebellion at Hio.

Mr. Matthew Howe, Treasurer of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, said:

"We manufacture more rubber goods than any other country in the world. We make up about \$50.000,000 worth of rubber goods here every year, and export about 20 per cent, of this to Europe. If the supply of Para rubber should be cut off many of the large factories would have to shut down. Bubber is used an largely by machinists and engineers that a scarcity of the supply would be severely felt by them."

There was no change in freights yesterday or in the amount of freights offered. The steamship Finance will probably be the first to bring any istallegace of the revealation. She

sailed from Rio on the 10th, and was booked to leave Maranham on the 17th, and Para on the 19th.

Preparations to issue silver coin in place of the paper currency now used in Brazil had been made. The steamer Finance, on her last trip out, carried a lot of silver in bars for the royal mint, and the United States and Brazil line of steamers has a contract for carrying out enough aliver to stock the country with

ine of steamers has a contract for carrying out enough silver to stock the country with coin.

Exchange on Brazil was quoted at 56 cents yesterday, or 12 per cent, above par.

RISE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN BRAZIL.

all, William M. Ivins, who has recently traveled in Brazil, said yesterday:

The active agrization of the present movement active agrization for the abolition of alsever, but the apparent to the abolition of alsever, but the apparent to the abolition of alsever, but the apparent active political shape until a comple of years ago. When the law of the lith of May, 1838, was passed, the work of abolition had already been largely done by judicial process. The statute was extremely short, and simply said that slavery is hereby abolished in the empire of Hrazil. The ex-slave owners demanded compensation. The slaves being their most valuable property and the support of the law, reduced from the support of the law, reduced from the support of the law, reduced from the position of the dominant class in the sempire to a very subordinate one. They had little, if anything, more to lose. Their opposition to the dovernment and the empire became intense, and they became almost at once leading agritators in favor of a republican divernment.

Alfredo, he price Minister, as the loader of the control of the subject of the law of the laborate and had antagonized the slave owners. He, however, was an expert financior, had succeeded in placing a new loan of £11,000,000 sterling with the lithnshilds at a good figure, had turned the current of exchange to such an extent that milrels were at a premium in sterling exchange, having run up to above twenty-nine pence. This gave him astrong support with the great body of more hands and banker. His position, and the property of the property of the property and done property and exceeded in his resignation late in May or early in June, I forget which. I was in Rio at the time, and the property and education has sessimation late in May or early in June, I forget which. I was in Rio at the time, and the property and education has sessimated at himstry which sow reported to have resigned.

The Liberal Ministry on coming in annou

electoral circle.

"I have not received any information to throw a clear light on the immediate causes of the present outbreak. I should not be surprised, however, to find that it had some connection with the rapid development of all sorts. nection with the rapid development of all sorts that has been going on particularly in Southern Brazil, the past year. The immigration to Brazil has been very large recently, both the imperial and the provincial Governments offering great inducements. The railroad development of the empire has been large. There has been a great deal of commercial prosperity as incident to the high rate of exchange, the readiness of Europeans to grant long credits, and the successful funding of municipal, provincial, and imperial detts. The Baron Figureido not two months ago organized a bank with £10.000,000 capital, subscriptions to which were recently offered. devis. The Baron Figureico not two months ago organized a bank with £10,000,000 capital, subscriptions to which were recently offered. Men fought for places in the lines to get them, and the shares sold for a premium at once. Another like bank, with a capital of £11,000,000, was brought into existence through consolidation with similar results. Simultaneously the Liberals consolidated the external debt, amounting to about £27,000,000, on a 4 per cent, gold basis. The major part was taken by the Hothachilds at about 90. This revolutionary movement now occurs during the very heat of these financial developments.

I talked with leading politicians and professional men in all the great coast cities, and I found the prevailing belief to be that a republic was inevitable, but that it would not come until the death of the Emperor. I saw it frequently stated in the press, however, that the Emperor had declared that he in no way wanted to oppose himself to the visites of his people; that wigneyer has felt with the state of the movely was tended to oppose himself to the visites of his people; that wigneyer has felt with the state of the people in the wigneyer has felt.

nowever, that the Emperor had declared that he in no way wanted to oppose himself to the wishes of his people; that whenever he felt sure that they really wanted a republic he would not stand in the way from any dynastic or personal motives."

WESTERN UNION WIRES TAPPED.

It to Supposed the Chrystle Street Gang was Stealing Race Track Winners. Late yesterday afternoon Detective Connor and Officer Schlattman of the Eldridge street station found thirty battery cells and complete telegraph outfit in a three-story room of 115 Chrystie street, and took the complete outfit to the station house.

The woman who owns the house rented the coom on Saturday to two men whose names she did not learn. The rooms were unfurnished, and all the strangers had with them was a towel, two chairs, and a table. They spent a great deal of time in their room, and the landlady's suspicions were aroused.

She informed the police, and upon examination it was found that the men were evidently expert telegraph operators. They had set up their batteries, arranged the table with a grounding peg and sounder, then run the vires out the window and tapped the Western Union wires. What their object was nobody seems to know.

When the messages had been read, the switch was turned and the message sent on its way. The police think that the wires were tapped in order that the men might secure early news from the races and so beat the pool rooms. Some of the batteries were purphased from J. H. Bonnell, 108 Liberty street, and were addressed to Frank Murray. No ar-

It is well to keep in mind the name of the maker of the best cut glass in the world. "Dorflinger," that's it. No matter about the initials. It's American glass, too .- Adv.

E, & W. "The Shawmut Collar," E. & W. Our trade mark on your cultars or cuffs denotes perfect form, also superiority of quality and finish. — Adv.

Charles W. Fox. Bridgeport, Conn., says: "The Won-der-cure Battery manfactured by the Actina Company, whoth av. New York, cured me of asihma and hay fever. Everything else failed."—460.

itute for Wine and Carbonated Waters at dinner, imples through your grocer. - 1 de.

ANYBODY CAN INVESTIGATE.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE DOCK BOAHD MAY TRY IT ON THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Commissioner Matthews Says the Bock Investigation is Not Made in Good Futth-More Arrests Likely to be Made,

Dock Commissioner Matthews told a SUN reporter yesterday that the Dock Department was not going to submit quietly to the badger ing by the Commissioners of Accounts and the Corporation Counsel as exhibited in the investigation now going on into the affairs of the Dock Department. He said that the investigation is not being conducted in good faith. The prosecutors, he thought, were looking for sen-sations and not for truth, and it was in order

for the Dock Department to retaliate. The Dock Department, he said, will retaliate. It will not attempt in any way to block the progress of the present investigation, but it will attempt to show that the two city departments now joined in the attack upon the Dock Department, namely, the Commissions of Accounts and the Law Department, are anything but blameless themselves.

"The Corporation Counsel and the Commissioners of Accounts," said Mr. Matthews, " will very soon find themselves the subjects of an investigation. Within a week or ten days they will be summoned to explain certain matters in their departments. They are showing a disposition to fight, and they will find us ready. I am a fighter, myself. The public might just as well know the inside workings of their departments as of ours. There is a cor-

might just as well know the inside workings of their departments as of ours. There is a certain section of the Consolidation act which will enable us to bring them to account in very short order.

Mr. Matthews referred to section 60 of the Consolidation act. It provides that any Alderman, Commissioner, head of department, chief of bursau, or clerk or deputy, or any other corporation officer, may be examined upon the order of a Judge, upon an application based on the affidavit of the Mayor, Comptroller, any five Aldermen, any Commissioner of Accounts, or any five citizens who are taxpayers, provided that a Justice of the Supreme Court six nthe application. The examination shall be held in the court, or the office of the department, within forty-eight hours after the service of the order. The examination is to be confined to an inquiry into any alleged misapplication of money or violation of iaw or nextect of duty.

Commissioner Matthews did not specify the charges to be brought against the two departments. What he said was:

"I don't think it will be difficult to find five citizens, taxrayers, who will unite to make such an application. If there is any difficulty it securing them. I have no doubt that a Commission will ocuse here from Albany to make the investigation. In fact, I have already agolon to one Senator about it."

Mr. Matthews confirmed the statement that Dockmaster Bogert had been suspended. He safet this was done only pending the investigation. There were no charges made against Mr. Bogert by the Dock Commissioners and the Commissioners of Accounts had produced nothing against him in the shape of charges. But Bogert had showed a reluctance in answering questions and showing up his accounts, which cast a shadow upon him.

Mr. Matthews as a shadow upon him.

Mr. Matthews and the Commissioners and the Commissioners of Accounts had produced nothing against him in the shape of charges. But Bogert had showed a reluctance in answering questions and showing up his accounts, which cast a shadow upon him.

Mr

help dockmasters, were not violations of law.

"If it is a violation of law, I don't believe it is much of one," he said.

The air was full yesterday of rumors of coming arrests. The three visits that Inspector Brines made to the investigation room on Priday were followed up by a cail on the District Attorney's office yesterday morning. Corporation Counsel Cark was there to meet the Inspector, and they were together for some time in the inside office. No one would say anything about the meeting alterward. Mr. thark stated that he had not at any time asked the authorities to make any arrests. He refused to say whether arrests would be made in the future, but nobody doubts it. The papers in the case of William L. Smyth. who was arrested for perjury on Wednesday night, were sent to the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Lawyer Michael F. Kelly. Smyth's counsel, asked that the examination be beld at noon on Wednesday.

A man and a woman were taken to Police Headquarters late on Friday night. They were withesses whose ordence was deemed to be of so great importance that an immediate conference was necessary. The Inspector refused to say, yesterday whether or not the interview had any bearing upon the Dock Department Investigation.

To use Euron or Tax Sux—Sir. In the report in your

To me Repros or The Sun-Sir: In the report in your estumus of proceedings on the 14th inst. in the Dock Department investigation, it is stated as appearing in the examination that Dockmaster Fendergas's 6 latric only turned in \$4.000, while the adjoining district (which

Tammany Changes in the Fourteenth. A change of the Tammany leadership in the Fourteenth Assembly district is being discussed. It is a merely nominal change, and the discussion was started by ex-Register John Relliy himself. He finds that he ed by ex-Register John Rellly himself. He finds that he cannot spars the time to attend all the meetings and do all the work that periains to district leadership. He proposes to retain the really paternal position to occupies in the Tammany organization, but he and the organization of the Fourteenth will be represented in the fixective committee and other (insection parts of the machinery of politics by his nephow. Beroard Rellly, Jr. Another change in the district organization will be the resignation of Judge-elect Henry Eischoff, Jr. from the places of activityion the committees that he holds. Churles Goeller, a popular man in the neighborhood, and a brother hisw of Judge V. Henry Dugro, is likely to be elected in his place.

Forged Checks.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 16,-Several days ago a check was received at the Pittatleid National Bank for \$210, drawn to the order of Lewis French and signed "H. A. Tuttle." The check had been cashed at the Fifth "H. A. Tuttie." The check had been cashed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Naw York. When it was presented to Mr. Tuttie, he pronounced it a forgery. Yesterday another check, for \$50 it was received by the same batte from a national bank in Florida, which had cashed it. It purported to be drawn by Gagood & Sargent, of Sincook, to the order of Noah Goss of Epson. This was also a forgery. It is not definitely known that Lewis French forged the latter check. He is now in the routh, and is known to have a blank check book of the Fittsheld National Bank.

A 14-Year-Old Forger

Indianapolis. Nov. 16,-Otto Brinson, a lad of 14, has been victimizing the First National Bank of loomington for three mouths. In September last be

Coldest Day of the Season,

Yesterday was the coldest day so far this season in this city. The temperature at 5 A. M. was 27°. It was cold everywhere, except in the Fouthern States near the central and east Gulf, where a storm developed and caused a slight increase in heat. There was rain in Texas, Arkaness, Mississippi, Alabama, and southern Hilmots, and snow in Missourt. Except for a flurry of snow in Michigan, the weather elsewhere was fair, The storm is moving slowly northeast, and to-day it should be rainy and warmer in the central States. There was also a storm forming north of Minnesota, causing high winds in the Northwestern States. In this city the day was fair: highest Government temperature 20: lowest 37% average humidity, 65 per cent.; wind fresh northwest. To day promises to be fair and slightly warmer: Mos-

day, rainy and warmer.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Twa Sus building yesterday recorded the temperature as follows: A. M., 81°; 6 A. M., 22°; 9 A. M., 22°; 12 M., 37°; 5:36

M. 37°, 6 P. M. 36°, 9 P. M., 35°; 12 midnight, 34°. Average, 344°. Average on Nov. 16, 1888, 50°. Bighat office requires titl 8 r. M. Mondat. For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetta,

Bhode Island, Connecticut, and eastern New York, files warmer mesterly winds, becoming variable. For easiern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, rain, proceded by fair: no decided change in tempera-

ture; variable winds, becoming northeasterly, For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, ain; warmer, northeasterly winds high on the coast.
For western New York, western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, rain, preceded by fair: in western New York, warmer; variable winds, becoming northeasterly.

Royal Buking Powder, Absolutely Pure. For twenty-five years the standard, - Adv.

Samuel Baldwin Wyears old, 170 Schermerhorn at, believed by a sys: "The Wonder-ours Hattery manufac-tured by the Actina Company, so that w. New York, re-sloced my eyes. I could not read the paper. Can new read all fast, ---afa.